

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1132.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
NO. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

2. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)
PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial-Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$5; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

Translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

It is sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE.
Vice Consul.
British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

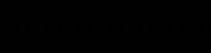
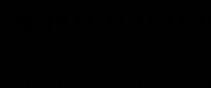
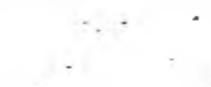
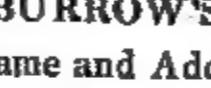
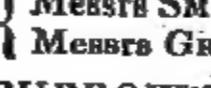
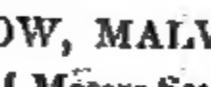
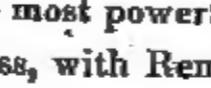
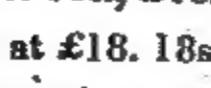
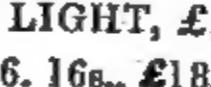
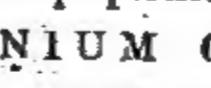
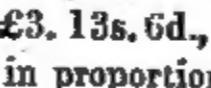
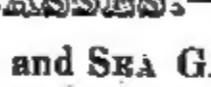
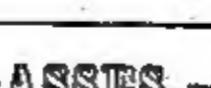
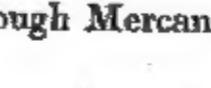
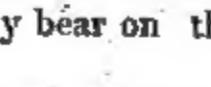
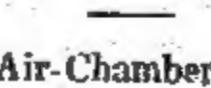
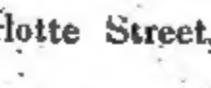
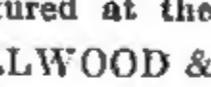
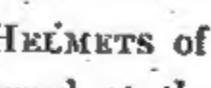
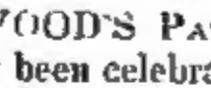
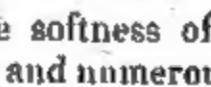
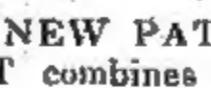
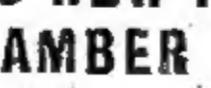
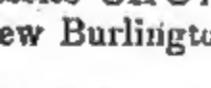
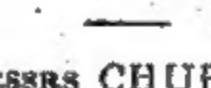
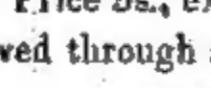
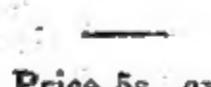
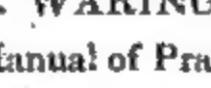
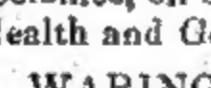
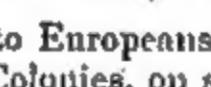
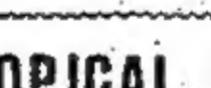
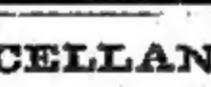
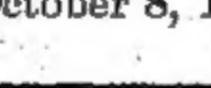
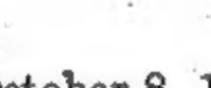
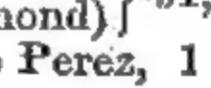
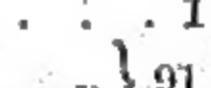
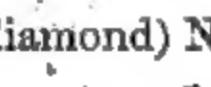
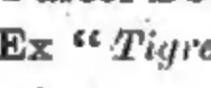
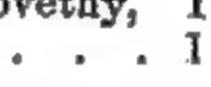
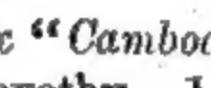
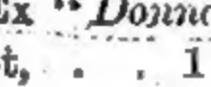
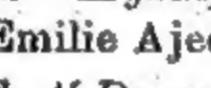
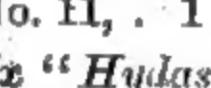
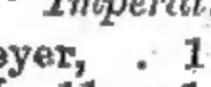
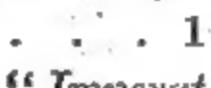
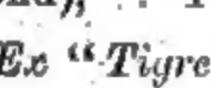
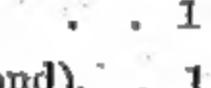
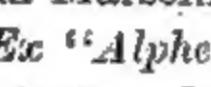
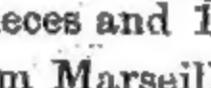
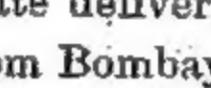
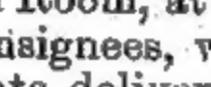
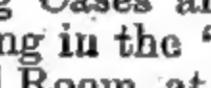
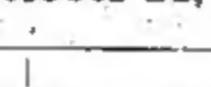
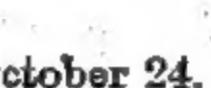
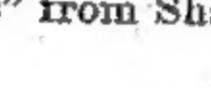
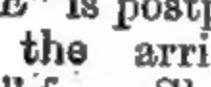
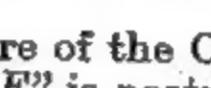
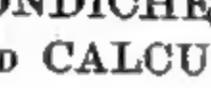
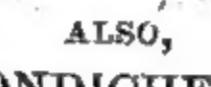
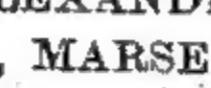
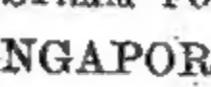
MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.



RESERVED CENSURE.

Dalzell ought, in strict con-
sideration, to provide himself with
a boarder a salt-junk for
search, must be granted, but
instances in the case heard
the Police Court that might
have operated to prevent the
accused upon him by the na-
tive police courts only followed by the Hong-
kong dealing with Chinese cases.

It is frequently a law unto
itself, and creates precedents in its ad-
vancement of justice that would be ex-
pensive if permitted to rule
it which may be tolerated
to Chinese offenders or lit-
igant European justices. Sergeant
Dalzell has been allowed to exercise
retention in the case to which
he was complained to him at
night—an hour when all
people don't want to be disturbed
but human had been kidnapped
on board a junk at Sow-ke-
popularly supposed to be the
Sergeant Dalzell, actu-
ally by a laudable desire to do
good towards exterminating
European constables with the
make-enquiries on board the
constable's entrance was resis-
tantly displayed spears and flourishes
in *terrorem*. This playful
was reported to Sergeant
Dalzell, who very properly turned out all
the stink of an European and two
pables, and went with them to
the bench he met with no better suc-
cess than he had achieved. He
was a policeman, that he
had a police boat; but
this did not mollify the crew,
and their constitutional rights,
and his Myrmidons, and vo-
lunteers of their belief that
those were as piratical as other
all deference to the Magistrate,
these as peculiarly suspicious
that justified Sergeant Dal-
zell's subsequent conduct. He re-
tained his forces, and gained peaceable
a junk, and, finding on board
a stink pot and six pounds
properly brought certain of
the bench to give an ac-
cuses. In view of all the circum-
stances—the defence of police
the contumely lavished upon
of something beyond the
usual pursuits of simple traders
the discovery on board of pirates
and other arms—in appre-
hension before the bench Ser-
geant Dalzell acted discreetly, and, as we
conduct, he deserves commendation
and promptitude, rather than
busting over-officiousness.
The magistrate censured
the two before addressing them, for
he might have conveyed a more re-
sponsible character to their minds than they now
but his worship was unfor-
tunate on that head—a fact which the
jury regret, while they refuse to
censure on Sergeant Dalzell.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The establishment of a Municipal Council in Hongkong was the subject of a leading article in this journal on the 2nd instant, and it is gratifying to find from the *Press* of Friday morning that this is a matter on which we may cooperate for the attainment of a common object. We remarked, "The useful purposes that such a Council might serve are many, and we really believe that its establishment would prove beneficial to the city." Our contemporary says, "the council would not interfere with anything in the nature of political action; the Colonial Office at home might feel the colony just as much in the hollow of its hand as it is now. All that would be changed would be this: that while the Home Government would feel itself as well as before, to direct the influence of the colony on large political objects, in any manner it should please, it would know that the colonists had such bridges, roads, drains, and piers as they desired, and were paying for them in the way most convenient to themselves." With such delightful unanimity as this, it would be a pity to procrastinate. There is no great public question to agitate the community just now. Some months must elapse before the result of the anti-Stamp-Act-movement becomes known; and we do not see that the interval could be more profitably employed than in endeavouring to relieve the general government of its purely municipal functions.

Very much can be said in support of such a proposition. Indeed, the ordinary plati-
tudes about municipal self-government will be found to apply with unusual force to the circumstances and position of Hongkong. It can never be other than a crown colony; but the facts which render that condition inevitable are precisely those which tell in favour of direct municipal administration of its internal affairs. A mixed population such as we have, necessarily migratory and ever-changing, can never be influenced by the patriotic feelings that constitute the chief bond of union between Great Britain and its colonies in other hemispheres; and "by the same token," there is much indifference among them as to their municipal obligations to a place for which they have no permanent attachment. That these obligations ought to be observed is unquestionable. It is also true that the city of Victoria has outgrown the limits within which it is possible for the existing form of government to exercise satisfactory municipal control—either in respect of expenditures for purely municipal purposes, or in the administrative working of measures by which the highest sanitary, social, and moral condition of large towns is attained. The question is one capable of being decided by a simple majority of the Sultan of Borneo is an absolute monarch, but so seriously was his authority affected by the destruction of his fleet as well as his Capital by Sir Thomas Cochrane that it fell into contempt among his subjects, and the alleged policy of the mercantile residents of Labuan has been to induce the people to look upon him with disdain, and regard their yearly tribute, in order to secure the trade of Northern Borneo to Labuan, and divert it from the Capital. How far this policy, if indeed such has been the course pursued, is likely to prove advantageous will readily be perceived by the results. Disgusted by this course of conduct on the part of his neighbours, and fearing the gradual absorption of his entire domains, the Sultan has voluntarily parted with a large section of his territory which had been rendered practically useless to him, and handed over to another power the entire source from which the trade of Labuan is derived; thus gratifying at one stroke both of his ruling passions—his aversion, and his hate of the interlopers.

The Government of Borneo may now be styled an oligarchy, for the sultan does not take any important step without the advice and counsel of his council which consists of the Pangeran Bandhara or Minister of State (now vacant); the Pangeran De Gadong or Minister of the Treasury; the Pangeran Pamanca or Minister of Home Affairs; and the Pangeran Tumongong or Minister of War and the Admiralty. This latter post though lowest in rank nominally, is really the most important. Sahibol Bahl, its present occupant, is a son of the late Sultan, and a shrewd, wily, statesman; he is a fine looking man aged about 40, with a massive head, and intelligence and shrewdness imprinted on his face and flashing from his eyes. The present Sultan having no male children, he is the presumptive heir to the throne, and being deservedly popular with the inhabitants of the city, and the Minuts and Bisayans of the country districts, and liked by all foreigners who have ever visited the place, his succession will probably be unopposed. No document emanating from the government of Borneo is considered binding upon them unless it bears in addition to the Sultan's seal those of two at least of his ministers.

Slavery exists in Borneo, but in a very mild way, as it is even found among Mahomedans. In this respect the Moslem religion fairly puts the Christian to the blush. It is considered binding upon them unless it bears in addition to the Sultan's seal those of two at least of his ministers.

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posed to stand sentinel over it, and was consequently called Lo Sing. The hill follows, in order, Goose Philosopher's hill, 真賢山, 獅子山, and Elephant.

Chinese like to pair, and maintain a fixed concomitance of objects. The above use of the original arrangement

右白虎, which assigns the

east (or left) and the Tiger

to the vegetable and mineral

prosperity. So it is always a happy

to have the two uniting their

influences for good—or rather

the blessings from these two

mutual concunants or as coext

ant steps brought us to a pa

of hewn granite nearly

tree sides, and most happily

the point where the gorge a

on bends abruptly to the

the wadone was this place

of gave ourselves up to admira

peal scenery around us. The

the purring stream as it hurried

pool, now winding its way

between strewn rocks, and again

beds of clean-washed shingle

of the opposite hill (only

shrub for the gods), the trees,

the shade, most pleasingly be

ments of rest. Surely China

far behind our the rest of the

all. Had not boathmen

wind" yesterday, and thus

their connection (I do not say

with the denizens of Central

Negroes of the Zambezi, as

the sailors of more favored

—what's that's running up

adjacent trees? A Squirrel

—and all looked

at an old acquaintance

after a long separation.

to be of the species *Sciurus*

more commonly known in

the States, as the "pine

his little fellow by his pre

assured, added largely

"feelings, which were in

the old Chinese, or at least non

Chinese around us. If physical

etter known we would be able

ricefield plains, and canals

bird's eye views that are taken.

the faces of the Tiger and Dra

beautifully wooded—a feature

in the case of the former,

first after he has entered

the monastery. Confirmatory

the point near the Elephant we

had perched up on a high

he proved to be a live priest

shell in his hand. He was on

prepared to found an alman,

and awake his drowsy confide

sping-echoes of the hills, if

were observed in quest of hum

—Many of the trees are

great age—not less than 232

the ground was donated in

by a Mr. L'eng. Shin ch'un

|| and the Lotus Cloister

built, which was afterwards

the Hing Wan Tse, 龍雲寺.

of auspicious clouds—as var

were supposed to have been

their appearance at any place

propositions and indicative of

the surrounding regions.

No. 5.

the pavilion, the path, fol

owing course of the torrent,

ides into two; one on the left

the face of the hill by a steep si

the monastery, and the other

direct to the chief wonder of all

Water Abyss, 飛水潭.

our steps were first direct,

now cut through a projecting

ow laid with stones irregularly

arranged, was well in harmony

rounding works of nature. By

round the point of a project

finally leads into a mat pav

hence the cascade is at once

view at the distance of a few

the point is well chosen,

the scene a perfect gem. The

steps heavily decked with

precious stones, and the

the stream again issues

ward by the foot of our stand,

romantic channel down the

The foot of the upper cascade

are two) is readily reached by

the path, whilst that of the

lives a short scramble down

bushes and over the rocks,

the layers of pure water, we could

making an intimate acquaintance

er pool. As soon as was prud

ing trip through the heat, we

into its crystal depths, all our

being fully met, excepting that

which seemed to be a few feet

surface, proved to be as many

as we know. Of course we

commend it to any one who is

endeavouring like cob

being poured down on his shoul

convenient height. To ascend

the higher cascade was in

for want of time, as no path or

way of ascent could be found.

the inclination of the lower

on 5° to 10°, with a perpendi

feet; but measurements by

only gave about thirty feet,

one, whose foot is horizontally

in the view of the lower perhaps

No. 6.

Setting sail immediately we soon passed

the Hau Lik, 後灘, police and tax-ga

there's station, at the mouth of a small

creek of the same name, and entered the

Shiu Hing Gap, 肇慶峽, more properly

called Ling Yeung Gap, 龍井峽, i.e.

"Chamois Gap," since tradition asserts that

some such animal was hereabouts trans

formed into stone. The river here is sud

denly compressed to about one-third of its

200 feet, was estimated to be inclined about 20° and having a perpendicular height of ninety feet; so both taken together cannot give a perpendicular fall of less than 125 feet. The Chinese, however, will tell you that it is near 400 feet; but at the same time their peculiar system of measurement (whatever it may be) gives over 10,000 feet as the height of the hill, although it cannot possibly exceed 3,000. The rock at the foot of the cascade is slate interspersed with veins of quartz, the upper strata being sandstone, and both dipping about S 15° E at an angle of 19° with the horizon. Mr. M. succeeded in getting a fine stereoscopic view of the cascade, which doubtless will vividly recall the beauties of the gorge to all who have had the pleasure of paying it a visit, and, we trust, may induce others to make an excursion to a spot which will well repay all the trouble and expense that may be incurred. The Chinese have appreciated the soothing effects of nature's voice and the rapture of her music as here displayed; for one man records in bold characters on the rocks: "It cleanses the heart" and on another laconically adds 琴韻 "The sound of the Lute."

Reluctantly leaving this enchanting spot, we ascended to the "auspicious clouds," which we found to be a very respectable monasteries of medium size, having been lately rebuilt, as it was destroyed by the rebels in 1859. The various buildings rise partially one above the other in their succession up the hill—the highest floor being some 500 feet above the level of the river. The usual paraphernalia, including an over-life-size image of the first Abbot of the institution, who or rather which was enjoying (?) the fragrance of several fine bouquets of sweet smelling flowers at the time of our visit. There are the three precious Buddha and a dagoba erected over some relic of Gotama, into which apartment we did not enter, as a card suspended at the door requested all illustrious guests to put off their shoes before venturing in. The dining rooms, dormitories, cells and culinary department are such as we should naturally expect to find. About 200 priests are now connected with the monastery, exclusive of a number of novitiate boys, who are being trained up for future candidates for novitiate. Last but not least there is a vertical sun dial, erected on the balustrade in front of the main door, and in fact is about the only object worthy of regard in the whole institution. But, hold! There is a man up at the window near the outer gate, who is gesticulating wildly during the short intervals between sundry nervous blinks which he administers to a large bell, and is inviting us to follow the tradition of the former, and we are told of the loss and recovery of one of the Stone Lions, which are to be seen in front of the Tartar General's Yamen in Canton. Kang Ka-Mau 老繼茂, one of the conquerors of Canton, and whom we may call the first Tartar General, when he built his Yamen, was anxious to make as imposing an appearance as possible, and therefore ordered the lions to be made, giving the exact dimensions, the one to be the counterpart of the other, and the material Shing Hing marble. The order was entrusted to the Shiu Hing magistrate Yéung Yun Kiu 楊用建 and expedition enjoined. The workmen were kept at the task night and day, and when finished one of them was lost in a storm on the passage down. Another was, of course, ordered to be prepared with all despatch. Here ends the record, and tradition takes it up, and says that the magistrate despairing of being able to complete the work in the specified time, resolved on recovering the one that was lost. Divers were sent down to find and secure it with ropes; but the river being infested with certain feral hogboblins, called in colloquial Fó Tán Mui 花潭魅 (a kind of fabulous turtle), nothing was ever seen of the unfortunate man except the appearance of blood, which rose to the surface in several places. It was, therefore, determined to effect their destruction before further effort should be made. The monsters were known to be voracious; and hence small meleons, smooth skinned and easily swallowed, were taken and thoroughly punctured with a probe, then boiled in oil, taken up, hissing hot and thrown into the water; the plunge instantly chilled the outer surface, and the watery shell-balls, bolting them on sight, were soon floating harmless on the surface from the fatal effects of these pills of scalding oil. I refer to the "big spring" near Newville, Cumberland, U. S. A. But in the present instance the interest is heightened by the fact that the reservoir must be not only of considerable extent, but of high location to cause this constant stream to flow throughout the year from the top of such a lofty elevation. I feel pretty well persuaded that a holiday could be pleasantly spent in travelling over this hill. Indeed a man might imagine himself making a kind of Alpine tour on a small scale in some precipitous places, and could have a glissade down some grassy slopes now and then by way of variety. The natives tell us of other cascades and other pools, one of which has been sounded with several hundred fathoms of rope and no bottom found. There is also, they say, a cave which extends to the marble rocks back of Shiu Hing. With mingled feelings of gladness and regret, we turned our faces homeward, which we reached by 3 P.M. weary and sadly up by the sun, which poured down his burning rays upon us without mercy, as we retraced our steps across the valley. Mr. W. especially had a hard time of it, taking into account his confinement in a dark tent, and the anxiety of looking after his necessary baggage, which generally needed to be labelled "stamp light" and "this side up with care."

Setting sail immediately we soon passed the Hau Lik, 後灘, police and tax-ga there's station, at the mouth of a small creek of the same name, and entered the Shiu Hing Gap, 肇慶峽, more properly called Ling Yeung Gap, 龍井峽, i.e. "Chamois Gap," since tradition asserts that some such animal was hereabouts transformed into stone. The river here is suddenly compressed to about one-third of its

average breadth, being inclosed on either side by a lofty range of hills, some of which rise to an elevation of about 2000 feet, and in a few places present sheer precipices of several hundred feet in height. The respectable width of the pass, however, and the general retreating slope of the hills, detract much from the impression that one would naturally expect from such a reduction in the expanse of the stream. This result is also heightened by the utter absence of trees, and the consequent baldness, that destroys the comparative effect of distance and the richness of light and shade. The length of the pass is usually reckoned to be six miles, and its course for the greater part is so nearly straight that at a point about one mile from its mouth it is probable that the view will be open either way. The range on the right hand extends to the Police Station near by. That these little towers were ever used for making signals, even if "Camel ships" could have been furnished in sufficient quantity, which the Chinese say was the fuel used, on account of its smoke invariably ascending straight up in a long dense column: that they ever were so used is hard to believe, because their construction renders it a physical impossibility, and their supposed location every ten li would not require and rarely ever places them in a position convenient for communication in this way. It is not more reasonable to suppose that they are nothing more than a distinctive badge or emblem indicative of the peculiar duties assigned to the officers in charge, and serving as a good landmark, to point out the location of the guard to travellers and officers unacquainted with the country? There can be no doubt of fire-signals having been used in former times: and, if for no other reason, the code may have required three towers for the transmission of news. Hence, I suppose, the emblem was borrowed for the later and semi-civil rather than for the purely military institution, under which their prototypes originated.

We passed out of the Gap so late in the evening that the light was unfavorable for photography. Having then passed the night at the lower limit of the suburbs of Shiu Hing, for our boatmen would not

think of stopping at the entrance of the pass, notwithstanding the two monasteries and guard house we returned to the former and Mr. W. succeeded in getting both a mammoth and a stereoscopic view of the Gap, as seen from the point some distance above on the left hand bank. This induced us to move up to Shiu Hing, 肇慶府, the former capital of

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VEHICLE AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Oct. 18	H. Kong.	B. bk.	320	Morgan	Yokohama	Oct. 10	Ballast	Order
19	Conrade	Pr. bk.	441	Luders	Amoy	Oct. 17	Tea	Stiemens and Co
21	Bernhard Carl	Pr. bk.	272	Western	Wuchow	Oct. 18	Ballast	W. P. and Co
22	Perle	Pr. bk.	320	Dusener	Newchwang	Oct. 19	Ballast	J. B. Schellinck and Co
23	Catherine	Da. bk.	320	W. C. Goff	Domboek	Oct. 19	General	Melchers and Co
23	Richard Cobden	Pr. bk.	1646	Curling	Dombak & Co	Sept. 30	Mail	P. and O. S. N. Co.
23	Co. of England	B. str.	1168	Jones	Shanghai	Oct. 19	General	D. Lapraik and Co
24	Douglas	B. str.	615	Ashton	Fuchau, & Co	Oct. 19	General	D. Lapraik and Co
24	Autocrat	A. m. str.	163	Burwell	Boston	June 9	Ice	Ice
24	New Granada	A. m. str.	251	Hopper	San Francisco	Oct. 19	Ballast	G. Schellinck and Co
24	C. P. Sing-Moon	A. m. str.	251	W. C. Goff	Amoy	Oct. 19	General	W. Order
24	Willie	B. str.	370	Gardner	Newchwang	Oct. 14	General	Chinese
24	Joshua Bates	B. str.	270	Robker	Formosa	Oct. 21	Ballast	Or. er
24	Hasty	B. str.	568	Syderoff	Melbourne	Aug. 22	General	Chinese
24	Merchant	B. str.	171	Lebneur	Amoy	Oct. 19	General	Order
24	Hanover	B. str.	560	Ward	Singapore	Spt. 28	General	Boymans and Co
24	Parmaatta	B. str.	350	Penny	Newchwang	Oct. 22	Beans	Johns and Co
25	T. Cornelissen	B. str.	600	Krewe	Cardiff	Aug. 22	Coals	Messages and Imperials
25	Anna Maria	B. str.	245	Jungsen	Amoy	Oct. 18	Ballast	Bourian, Hubener & Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Conrade.—Mr. J. Brooks, and Mrs. A. Brooks.
Per Bernhard Carl.—Mr. D. Savers.
Per Douglas.—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, 2 children, Mr. H. Smith, 7 Europeans deck, and 50 Chinese.
Per Queen of England.—Mr. J. S. Symons, and 50 Chinese.
Per Autocrat.—Capt. Hepburn and Mr. Grafton.
Per Indian.—One European prisoner, and 10 Chinese.
Per Muscat Merchant.—Mr. Middleton.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VEHICLE	FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DEPARTED BY
Oct. 18	H. Kong.	B. bk.	331	Hashagen	Manila	Sundries	Siemens and Co	
18	Brema	Ste. bk.	400	Winkler	San apore	"	Bourian, Hubener & Co	
18	Giesm	S. str.	280	Cameron	Saigon	"	Adam Scott and Co	
18	Scharnhorst	Pr. bk.	427	Hofmann	Delagoa	"	John Kennedy and Co	
20	Yokohama	U. str.	329	Conformis	Saigon	"	W. Schellinck and Co	
20	Alpine	B. str.	999	W. Chinon	Calcutta, &c.	"	Russell and Co	
20	Nippon	B. str.	791	Peake	Shanghai	"	Jar, Matheson and Co	
20	Vic. Camb	A. str.	1602	Jayne	Shanghai	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.	
22	Suwonkaway	A. str.	1602	Belmont	Shanghai	"	Chinese	
22	Pode	A. str.	416	Fordberg	Shanghai	"	W. P. and Co.	
23	Hyacinth	B. str.	324	McFarlane	Zebu	"	W. P. and Co.	
23	Shoey Leen	B. str.	492	Young	Shanghai	"	John Stewart	
24	Ottawa	B. str.	174	Metley	Singapore, &c.	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.	
24	Alexander	B. str.	298	Dempsey	Amoy	"	Order	
24	Dorothy	B. str.	484	Toriboff	Singapore	"	Siemens and Co	
25	Gloria	Pr. bk.	260	Japan	Japan	"	Boymans and Co	
25	Aiden	B. str.	170	Andrews	Hangchow	Mats	P. and O. S. N. Co.	
25	Yesso	B. str.	500	Cairns	East Coast	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co.	

Shipping in China Waters.

SHANGHAE.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INSTRUCTED DEPARTURE
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander	H. Bemper	B. bk.	298	July 25	A. R. Tibby and Co	W. or charte	
Autelops	Hale	A. m. str.	140	July 12	Elphant and Co	P. or charte	
Andreas	Stoll	B. str.	803	July 10	Tricmann and Co	P. or charte	
Aperusde	Davidson	Pr. bk.	325	Sept. 9	Wm. Rees and Co	Newchwang	Early
Assyrian	Young	B. str.	292	Sept. 27	Wm. Kennedy and Co	Amoy	Early
Belle	Lucas	Pr. bk.	110	Sept. 28	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Bernhard Carl	Anderson	B. str.	142	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Born	Frederick	B. str.	1149	Sept. 27	Livington and Co	Amoy	Early
Bornn	Irving	B. str.	1008	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Camilla	Jeffrey	B. str.	396	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Chantiseer	Powell	B. str.	398	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Charlotte	Pearson	B. str.	149	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Clay	of Quebec	B. str.	391	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Civile	Yon Holdt	B. str.	386	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Cores	Kien	B. str.	410	Sept. 27	J. Matheson and Co	Amoy	Early
Coronel	Stratton	B. str.	733	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Dana	Madarige	S. str.	280	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Deu son	Turner	B. str.	388	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Duck	Lev	B. str.	492	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Karl of Chester	Anderson	B. str.	193	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Eastern Queen	Millburn	B. str.	403	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Kuxius	Major	B. str.	460	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Fryhos	Manns	B. str.	460	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Gulen State	Dolman	A. str.	943	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Grenadier	Miller	A. str.	149	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Gro	Steffens	F. str.	352	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Hapring	Stenz	S. str.	312	Sept. 27	A. R. Tibby and Co	Amoy	Early
Heng Hoi	Peter-A.	S. str.	352	Sept. 27	A. R. Tibby and Co	Amoy	Early
J. H. Jessen	Jesson	Pr. bk.	128	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
John Islamy	Calvert	S. str.	274	Sept. 27	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Early
John C. Munro	Wood	S. str.	161	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
John Liddell	Pollon	S. str.	170	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Jupanore	W. on	S. str.	127	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Karol	W. on	S. str.	693	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Karl of Chester	Thomas	B. str.	147	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Eastern Queen	Phinias	B. str.	546	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Kuxius	Major	B. str.	546	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Morning Star	Johnston	B. str.	305	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Neu Bay	Pomell	B. str.	305	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Ontario	Watson	B. str.	108	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Owari	Wright	B. str.	1223	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Padiang Pandjang	Reid	B. str.	168	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Queen of the East	Shon	B. str.	691	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Red Deer	Phinias	B. str.	147	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Royal Diamond	Thomas	B. str.	691	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Scindia	Car	B. str.	147	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Sea Witch	Hinch	B. str.	426	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Simoda	Drydale	B. str.	676	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
St. W. F. Williams	W. on	B. str.	305	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
St. George	W. on	B. str.	120	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Summer Cloud	Boysen	B. str.	83	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
Stern	Luster	B. str.	342	Sept. 27	Siemens and Co	Amoy	Early
T. B. Lee	W.						